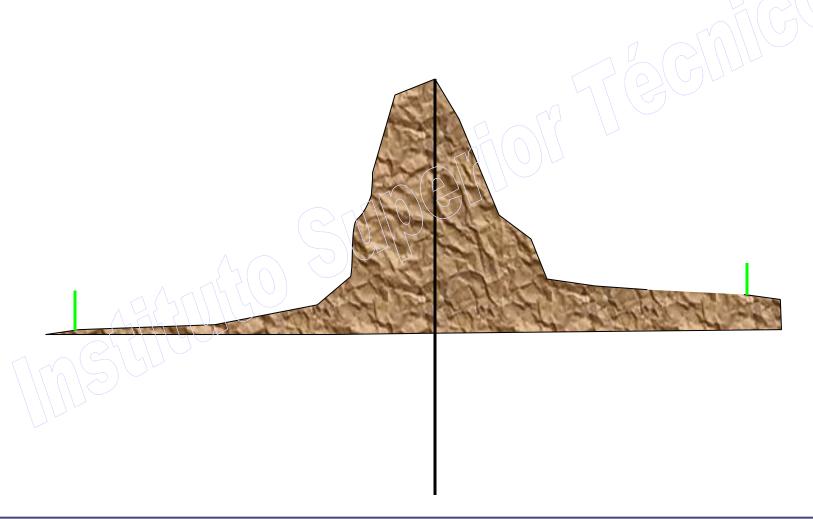
Licenciatura em Eng Electrotécnica e Computaores

RADIOPROPAGAÇÃO

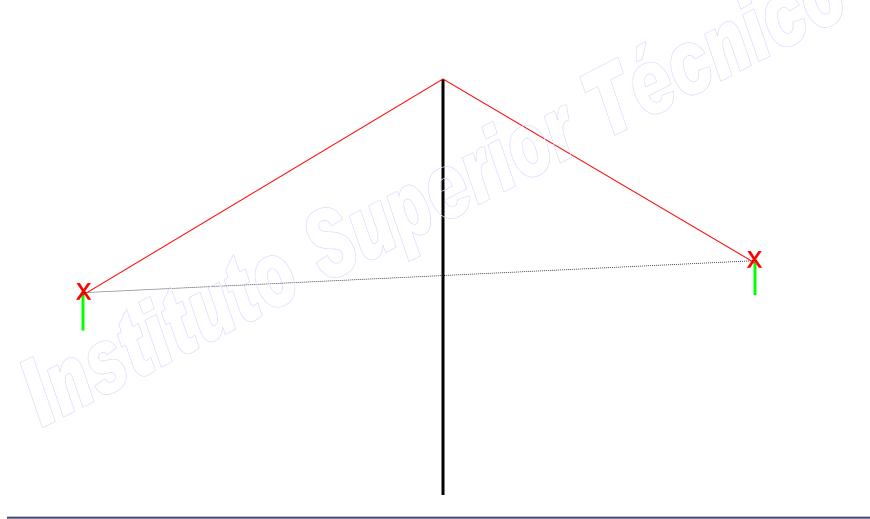
Difracção

Carlos A. Cardoso Fernandes

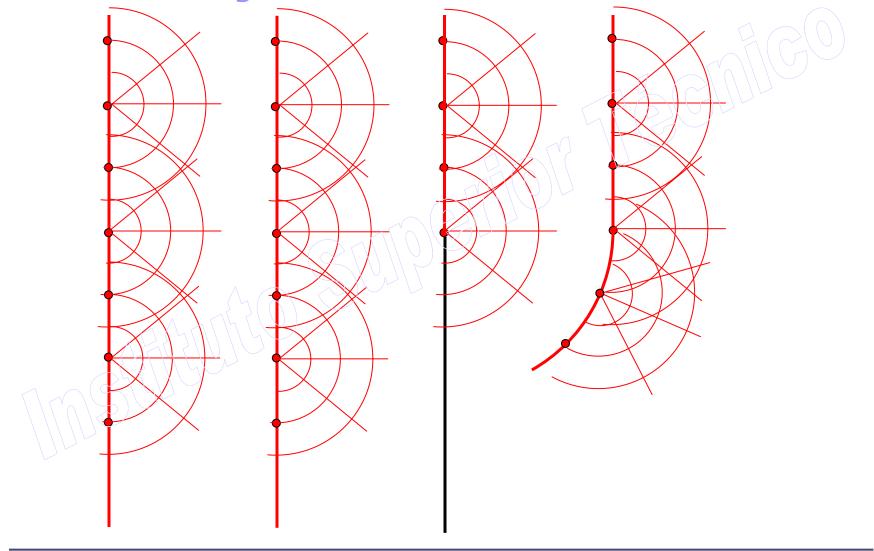




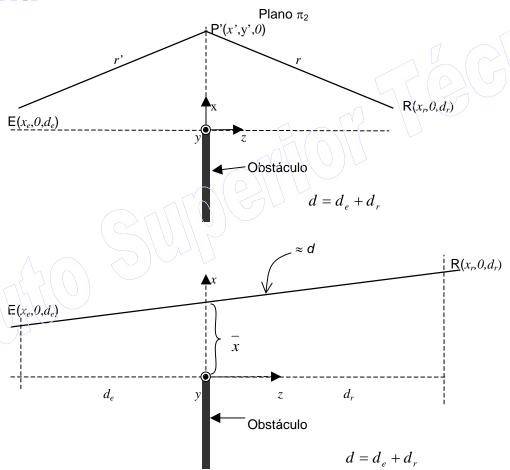




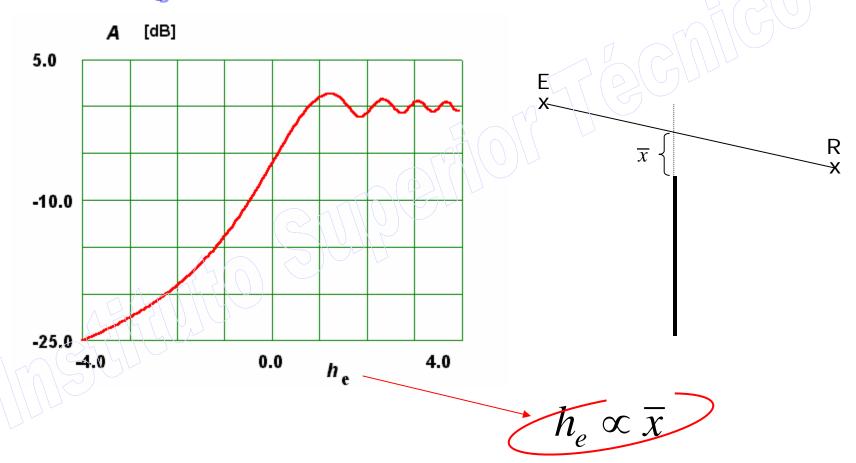




2.1 Geometria

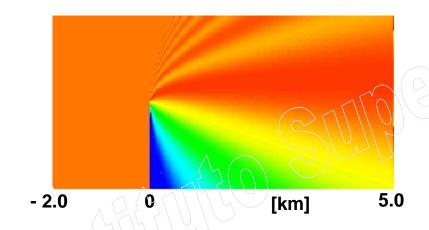


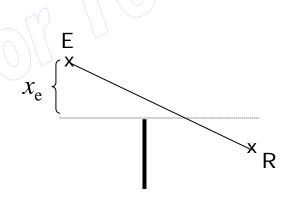
2.2 Atenuação



2. Obtáculos em Lâmina 2.3 Dependência com parâmetros

Variação da altura da antena de emissão





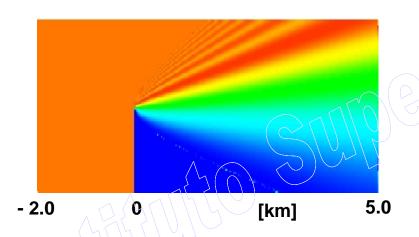
$$x_{\rm e} = -2200 {\rm mm}$$

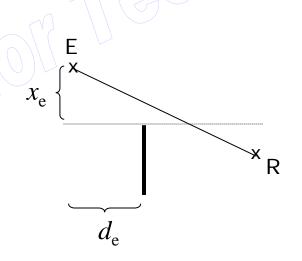
$$d_{\rm e} = 2 \, \rm km$$

$$f = 1 \text{ GHz}$$

2. Obtáculos em Lâmina 2.3 Dependência com parâmetros

Variação da frequência



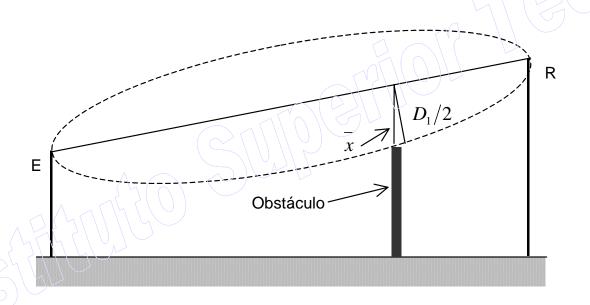


$$x_{\rm e} = -10 \text{ m}$$

$$d_{\rm e} = 2 \, \rm km$$

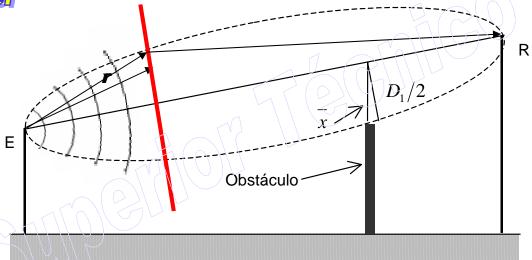
$$f = 1-9 \text{ GHz}$$

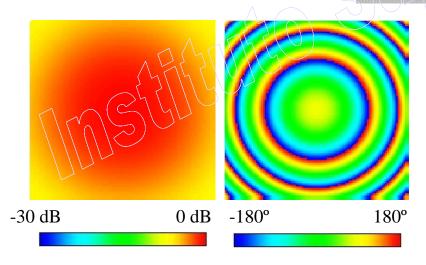
2.4 Critério de folga



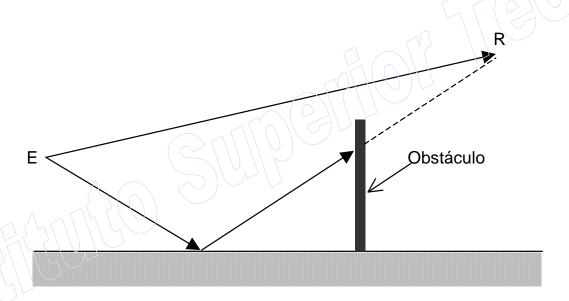


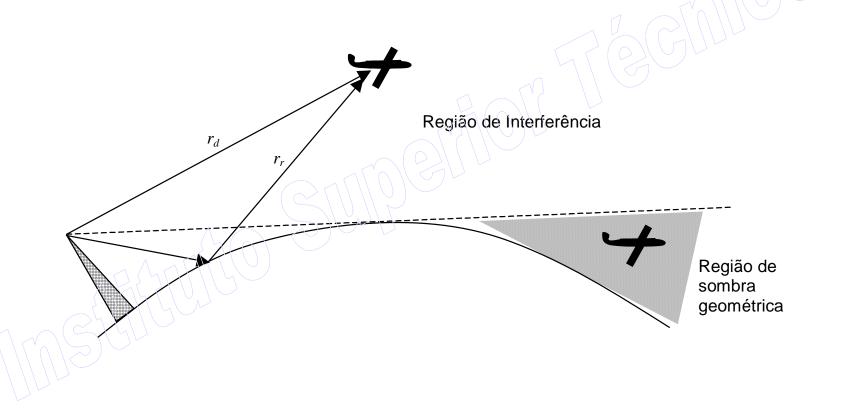
2.4 Elipsóide de Fresnel



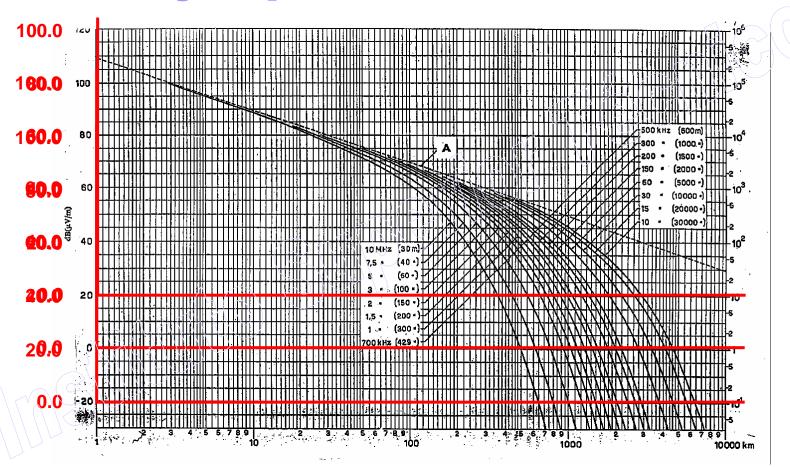


2.4 Caso em que existe reflexão no solo

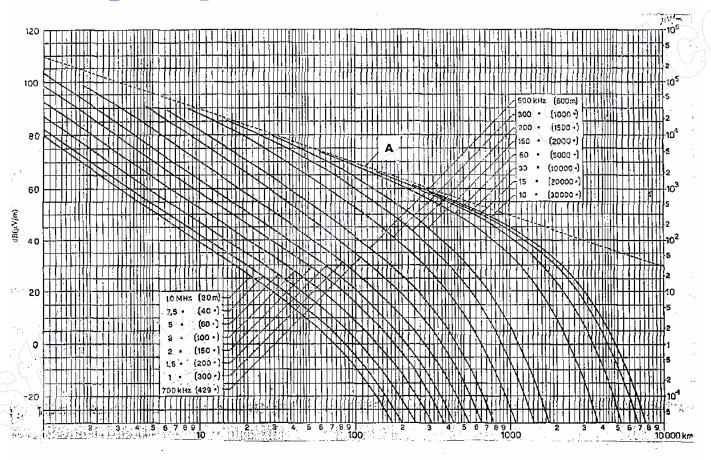




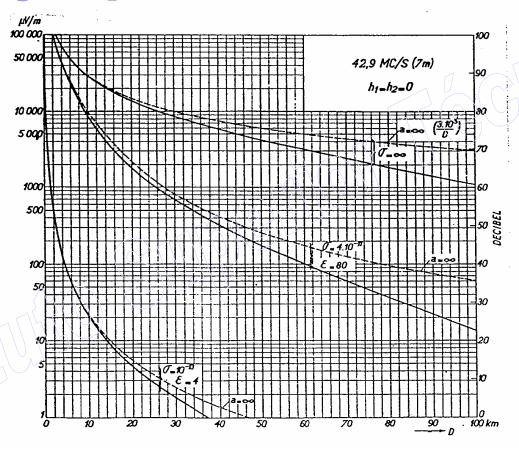




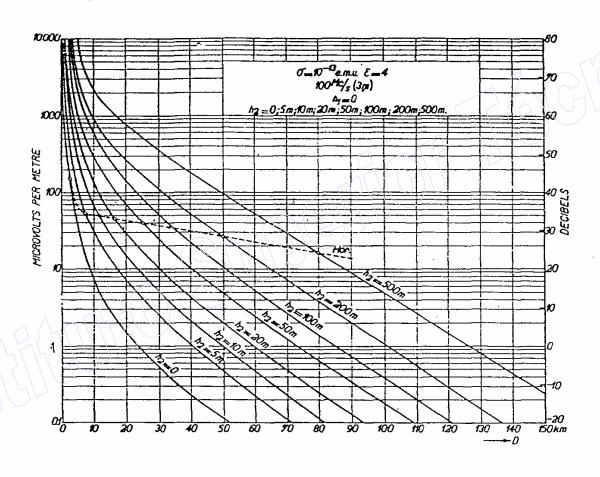
Campo difractada pela superfície da Terra. Propagação sobre o mar ($\epsilon_{\rm r}$ = 80, σ = 4 $\Omega^{\text{-1}}$ m⁻¹). Antena de referência



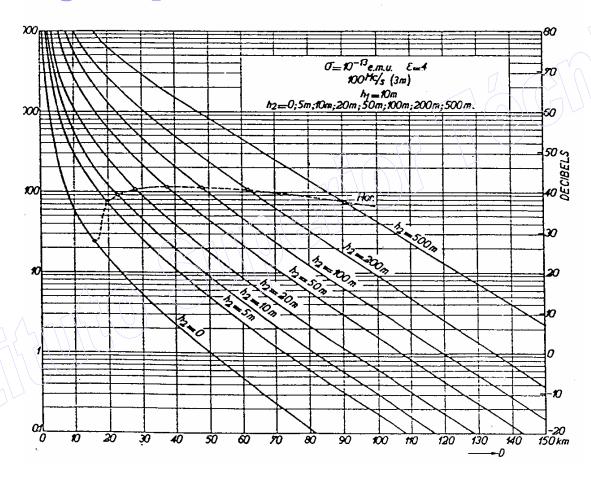
Campo difractada pela superfície da Terra. Propagação sobre solo seco $(\epsilon_r = 4, \ \sigma = 10^{-3} \ \Omega^{-1} \ m^{-1})$. Antena de referência



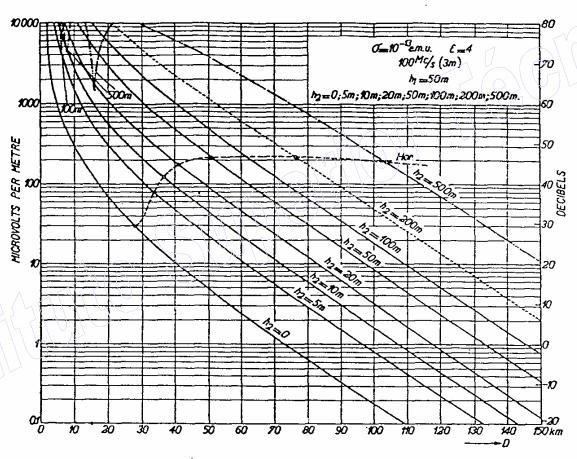
Influência das características eléctricas do terreno, e da curvatura da terra



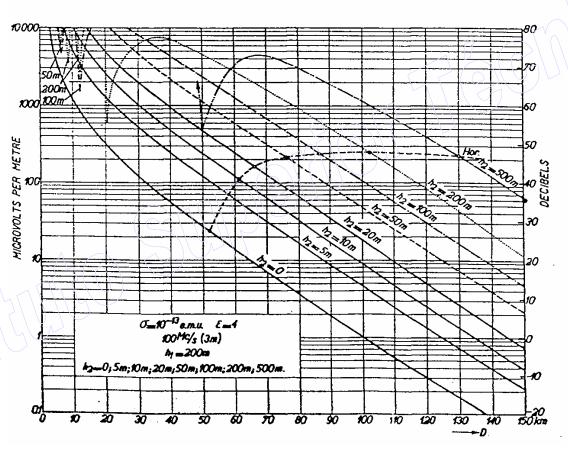
Propagação sobre solo médio $(\varepsilon_r = 4, \sigma = 10^{-2} \ \Omega^{-1} \ m^{-1})$. Antena sobrelevadas



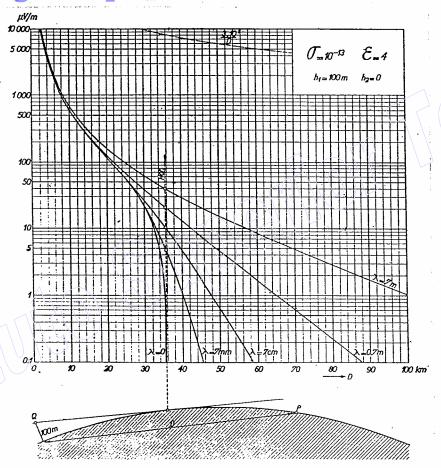
Propagação sobre solo médio ($\varepsilon_{\rm r}$ = 4, σ = 10⁻² $\Omega^{\text{-1}}$ m⁻¹). Antena sobrelevadas



Propagação sobre solo médio ($\varepsilon_{\rm r}$ = 4, σ = 10⁻² Ω^{-1} m⁻¹). Antena sobrelevadas



Propagação sobre solo médio ($\varepsilon_{\rm r}$ = 4, σ = 10⁻² $\Omega^{\text{-1}}$ m⁻¹). Antena sobrelevadas



Influência do comprimento de onda na difracção pela superfície da Terra.

Propagação sobre terreno médio

